The NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE
AND THE
CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.

MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED. Dan. Chap. XII. v. 4.

(VOL. II.) Thurſday, *March* 1, M.DCC.LXXXVII. (No. 2.)

MISCELLANIES.

[*For the* CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.]

For what's your Congreſs or its end?
A power t'adviſe and recommend;
To call for troops adjuſt your quotas,
And yet no ſoul is bound to notice;
To pawn your faith to the utmoſt limit,
But cannot bind you to redeem it;
And when in want, no more in them lies
Than begging of your ſtate aſſemblies.
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You've but purſued the ſelf ſame way.
With Shakeſpear's Trinclo in the play:
You ſhall be viceroys here tis true,
But we'll be viceroy's over you."

TRUMBULL.

WHEN the Newſpapers teem with party zeal, and bitter invectives againſt thoſe whoſe buſineſs it is to lead in our public meaſures, and when a ſpirit of inſurrection grows upon the citizens—the calm friend of his country will ſurely be indulged his reflections, though the ſubject is intricate to the greateſt politicians, and the preſent proſpect gloomy to the patriot. He will be far from taking pleaſure in joining with the populace in always blaming public men and public meaſures. The philoſopher and the politician ought never to blame without cauſe, and then he ſhould trace thoſe cauſes to the ſource. The ſources of unhappineſs in government appear to be principally three:—

I. Some defect in the Conſtitution;
II. In Governors;
III. In Governed.

It may be proper to conſider each head a little more particularly.

The conſtitution comprehends and limits the conceſſions of individuals. Thoſe conceſſions muſt have in view the exiſtence of ſociety and the objects for which it exiſts.—— *The exiſtence of ſociety* depends upon a right to and practice of an excluſive judicial and executive power, veſted in proper perſons,—together with a legiſlative authority to regulate the laws of nature ſo far as to make them applicable to ſociety, and to regulate ſociety by laws not repugnant to thoſe of Nature, for, where there is no law there is no Freedom, or Society properly ſo called. Hence it appears that the fundamental maxim of all policy is a true and neceſſary one, viz: "that a part of our liberty muſt be given up for the ſecurity of the reſt." *The objects for which Society exiſts* are, ſummarily, the protection of life, liberty and property. That conſtitution, therefore, is equally faulty, which, by depriving individuals of more liberty than is neceſſary, accumulates the power in the hands of the officers of ſociety ſo much as to *endanger* the liberty which was reſerved, or that which limits their power, 'till it is not ſufficient for the *protection* of that which was reſerved. The latter appears to me to be the great fault of our federal conſtitution. In the formation of that union, each ſtate ſtood in the relation of an individual about to form a ſociety for the protection of liberty, and for ſecurity: as much power, therefore, according to the former obſervations, muſt be accumulated, as ſhall be neceſſary to ſecure and perpetuate the union, and anſwer the objects of it. The objects of this union are the ſupport of a federal government:—the protection of the union as a nation:—its defence and dignity. To do this, wiſdom and power are neceſſary, and money to oil the wheels of both. The firſt, Congreſs have, in the laſt they are totally deficient, and have no power to become otherwiſe; for however ſacred we might view a recommendation from that politic body in the height of our zeal and patriotiſm, it is not ſufficient to bind the individual ſtates when it croſſes their intereſt, in their more diſpaſſionate moments. This then is a material fault in our federal conſtitution. The Congreſs of the United States, *reſpectable* for their patriotiſm, their wiſdom, and ſkill in policy, are almoſt *contemptible* for want of power. They are but little more than cyphers, i. e. they are nothing in themſelves, but omnipotent if the ſtates join with them. The conſequence of this want of power has been, a ſacrifice of national faith and national honour to an overſtrained zeal for liberty and love of the purſe. The conſequence will be, a growing contempt for the imbecillity of Congreſs, both at home and abroad; the conſequence of this muſt be, a diſaffection and jealouſy among the ſtates, and inſults from foreign powers. That will naturally lead to confuſion and war, or from neceſſity to an increaſe of the powers of Congreſs. May Heaven induce us to the latter! We never can have energy as a nation, until thoſe powers are enlarged: Even in theory that part of our federal conſtitution is deficient. Were we as virtuous as angels, we ſhould have but little need of the reſtrictive laws of ſociety, or had we legiſlators equally virtuous, too much power could not be given them:—as we are, ſociety muſt be guarded on both ſides.—Magiſtrates ſhould not be totally deſtitute of power,—nor ſhould they be omnipotent.

The ſame obſervations will not apply to the conſtitutions of the individual ſtates.—They were in general formed with much wiſdom. They have well guarded the liberties of the people, and at the ſame time have given ſufficient ſtrength to the arm of power. The unhappineſs in government in the ſtates conſidered individually, muſt ſpring from ſome other ſource:——we will conſider that which may ariſe from the *Governors, or Magiſtrates.*

The beſt ſyſtem of government in the world muſt fail of its object, if the magiſtrates go beyond, or fall ſhort of the bounds of the conſtitution. There is a viſible want of energy in the internal government of moſt of the ſtates. This is not conſtitutional. There is power enough in the hands of the magiſtracy to anſwer all the ends of government. It ariſes in too many inſtances from a too great fear of the popular breath. They dare not or do not exerciſe all the power with which they are veſted. This, it is true, is ruinous in its tendency;

but it is more fatal when thoſe in power break down the ſacred rampart of national independence and freedom, ſet at nought the conſtitution of the ſtate, and counteract the reſtraints of juſtice and humanity. Of this nature are the tranſactions of thoſe ſtates which have impoſed upon their ſubjects the traſh of a paper medium, backed by a tender law to enforce its currency. It is the offſpring of poverty and knavery, and the minion of tyrannic power.

To whoſe charge muſt it be imputed that no more regard is paid to juſtice in the payment or acknowledgement of our national debts, for which the property and honour of the ſtate is pledged by ſolemn contract?—It certainly is primarily owing to the officers of government.

But another ſource of uneaſineſs in government ariſes from *the governed*. If the people unite in oppoſition to government, they may counteract the beſt form of it which ever yet appeared on earth. They have in theſe ſtates manifeſted a ſpirit for liberty and perſonal intereſt, inconſiſtent with that ſubordination which gives ſtability and dignity to government. I know it is a political maxim, that we ſhould be jealous of thoſe in power:—grant it—and it by no means implies that we ſhould as much as poſſible oppoſe them in thoſe meaſures which are the dictates of wiſdom and patriotiſm.--We may watch, but not vilify and abuſe them:—the maxim is a good one if there are politicians to put it in practice. It certainly cannot be for the good of the ſtate, that when the ſhortſightedneſs of A, B, and C, cannot ſee to the end of ſome deep-laid political plan, that they ſhould of courſe oppoſe it with all the virulence of a Middletown Convention, or a Maſſachuſetts mob.

Upon the whole, it ſhould ſeem that our unhappineſs as a nation ariſes both from the want of power in Congreſs to *make* many neceſſary reſolves, and to *enforce* thoſe they may have power to make;—and from a wanton diſregard to the ſacred obligations of public faith in individual ſtates. As ſtates we are unhappy that government does not exerciſe that energy, which may quell that licentious ſpirit among the people, which is the breath of anarchy and general confuſion. Too much of this ſpirit is already viſible in the ſtate of Connecticut, and if government does not early reſiſt the beginnings of evil by an exerciſe of that power of which they poſſeſſed, and in which they are ſupported by the numerous friends to government and order, we ſhall ſoon be obliged to teach ſociety that ſalutary leſſon ſo wounding to every benevolent man, which was lately taught the deluded populace of a neighbouring ſtate. It is a pity that mankind muſt be made to feel as well as contemplate evils, before they can be induced to avoid or redreſs them: but the true ſpirit of liberty, patriotiſm and policy, among the inhabitants at large, would require a ſtretch of refinement almoſt too great for human nature to attain at once. Yet I ſtill flatter myſelf with ſomething great, ſomething great, ſomething noble from this country: the Rubicon is paſt: we are an independent nation; experience will teach us thoſe neceſſary leſſons, lop off the libertiniſm of juvenile independence, ſtrengthen the grand baſis of our ſyſtem of government, and give greater ſtability and energy to all its operations.

[For the Connecticut Magazine.]

IN the reign of the Roman Emperor Valens in the year of our Lord 369, Ulphilas, Biſhop of thoſe Goths who were ſettled in Mœſia and Thrace, tranſlated the Bible into the Gothic language.

In proceſs of time, when his tranſlation was ſuppoſed to have been wholly loſt, a very curious fragment of it was found in the Abbey of Werden, in Weſtphalia. This fragment is now preſerved in the Library of Upſal in Sweden, and is famous among the northern Literati, under the name of the *Codex argenteus*, or Silver book. It is a curioſity of ſuch an extraordinary kind, that the following account of it may not be unacceptable. The *Codex argenteus* contains at preſent only the four Goſpels, though ſomewhat mutilated, the leaves are of Vellum, or Parchment of a violet colour; all the letters are of Silver, except the initials, which are of Gold. Theſe letters (which are all capitals) appear not to have been written with the pen, but ſtamped or imprinted on the Vellum with hot metal types, in the ſame manner as the book-binders at preſent letter the backs of books. This copy is judged to be near as ancient as the time of Ulphilas, that is, about fourteen hundred years old, or at leaſt not later than a century or two after; yet ſo near was the copyiſt to the Diſcovery of printing, that if he had but thought of combining three or four of theſe letters together, he muſt have hit upon that admirable invention; whereas he only imprinted each letter ſingly. This curious fragment hath been ſeveral times printed, firſt by Junius in 1665; and lately in a very elegant manner at Oxford, by the learned Mr. Lye in 1750. Another fragment of this curious verſion (containing part of the Epiſtle to the Romans) has ſince been diſcovered in the Library at Wolfenbuttle, and was publiſhed a few years ago in a very ſplendid Volume inquarto, by the Rev. F. A. Knitell, archdeacon of Wolfenbuttle.

The foregoing hiſtorical account ſeems adapted, not only to gratify curioſity but to adminiſter profict. The philoſophic mind will not fail to mark the different regards paid to the ſacred bible in the Cetury in which the primitive good biſhop Ulphilas lived, and that in which we live, in the preſent and modern times of Chriſtianity; and perſons of a truly chriſtian Spirit will ſee cauſe to lament the degeneracy of the profeſſors of the religion of Jeſus, and to take heed to themſelves leſt they make ſhip-wreck of their faith by ſuffering themſelves to be driven and toſſed to and fro by the ſelfiſhneſs and infidelity of the preſent times.

In ſuch early times, and ſo long before printing, no pains and expences were begrudged to procure copies of even but parts of the ſacred ſcriptures.

In theſe days, when printing renders bibles ſo plenty and cheap, how different is the attention paid to the holy ſcriptures which are able to make men wiſe unto ſalvation, through faith which is in Chriſt Jeſus.

Z.

A PARABLE *againſt Perſecution, in Imitation of Scripture Language.*

AND it came to paſs after theſe things that Abraham ſat in the door of his tent, about the going down of the ſun. And behold a man bent with age, coming from the way of the wilderneſs leaning on a ſtaff. And Abraham aroſe and met him, and ſaid unto him, Turn in, I pray thee, and waſh thy feet, and tarry all night, and thou ſhalt ariſe early in the morning, and go on thy way. And the man ſaid, Nay; for I will abide under this tree. But Abraham preſſed him greatly: ſo he turned and they went into the tent: and Abraham baked unleavened bread, and they did eat. And when Abraham ſaw that the man bleſſed not God, he ſaid unto him, Wherefore doſt thou not worſhip the moſt high God, Creator of heaven and earth? and the man anſwered and ſaid, I do not worſhip thy God, neither do I call upon his name; for I have made to myſelf a god, which abideth always in my houſe and provideth me with all things, and Abraham's zeal was kindled againſt the man, and he aroſe and fell upon him, and drove him forth with blows into the wilderneſs.——And God called unto Abraham, ſaying,——Abraham, where is the ſtranger? and Abraham anſwered and ſaid, Lord, he would not worſhip thee, neither would he call on thy

name; therefore have I driven him out from before my face into the wilderneſs. And God ſaid, have I borne with him theſe hundred and ninety and eight years, and nouriſhed him, and cloathed him, notwithſtanding his rebellion againſt me; and couldſt not thou, who art thyſelf a ſinner, bear with him one night?

[From the *Pennſylvania Evening Herald.*]

TO BE SEEN,

At Mr. COOPER's, at the *Black Swan, Elbow Lane, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia*;

A STRANGE AND

WONDERFUL PROPHET.

HE is not the Wandering Jew, nor an Old Levite, nor St. John, as ſome people imagine; it ſeems his generation was in the world before Adam, yet he was in the ark with Noah, and with Chriſt when condemned to be crucified—the ſcriptures make mention of him—he is no impoſtor—he knoweth not his parents, and he never ſucked the breaſt of his mother—his beard is the colour of vermillion, which is ſeldom or never cut—he goes barefooted like a grey friar—he wears neither hat, cap, nor wig—his coat is neither dyed, wove, knit, nor ſpun, nor made with hands; neither is it ſilk, linen, woollen, or leather, yet it is of a very fine colour—he drinks neither wine nor ſtrong drink—his diet is very moderate—he takes no money if offered him—he careth not for the pomps and vanities of this wicked world—he had rather dwell in a barn than a king's palace—he travels without a ſtaff, ſword or cane, yet he faces an enemy boldly—He has ſuch weapons to defend himſelf, as no man ever had—he is often abuſed by wicked men, yet always takes it patiently—he cannot read or write, yet he is ſkilled in all languages, both ancient and modern—his religion ſeems to be inclined to popery, as he keeps lent ſtrictly, ſeldom drinking any thing but water—he believes in the reſurrection of the dead, neither is there any article of the Chriſtian faith that he denies—there are many people both in London and Philadelphia, that are ready to make oath of the ſame—he ſleeps neither ſitting, ſtanding, nor lying in bed—he cries out againſt the wickedneſs of this world with ſtretched out arms—he is an excellent pattern to mankind, for he is always on his watch—man in all parts of the world, underſtands his language—he rouſes men up, by declaring the day of the Lord is at hand—the doors and windows fly open at his predictions—poor women may rejoice that they have ſuch a pattern of ſobriety—both men and women, that follow his example, may live to a good old age—his voice is ſtrong and powerful—he converted man, and brought tears from his eyes: he eſteems the Engliſh a barbarous ſort of people, and believes in a little time he ſhall be cruelly martyred by them—he prophecies daily, and all his ſayings are found to be true—people flock day and night to ſee him—and ſo fully perſuaded are they that he is no impoſtor, that they ſend their friends and acquaintance to ſee him, thinking it their duty ſo to do.

For the Connecticut Magazine.

AS the general analogy of the language is pleaded for the novel pronunciation of the words *either* & *neither* as if they were ſpelt *eether* and *neether*; I beg leave to ſuggeſt the following authorities againſt that pronunciation of the diphthong *ei*: Eight, weight, deign, feign, feint, freight, height, heir, heinous, heifer, leiſure, neigh, neighbour, rein (of a bridle) reins (kidneys) reign, teint, veil, vein, deceit, receipt. *Deceive* and *receive*, are manifeſtly anomalies, and therefore do not authorize the pronunciation of *either* and *neither*, now in queſtion.

B——

EPIGRAM.

SAID Buxom Joan, to huſband Dick;
'If man and wife one creature be,
'To cuckold you's a loving trick,
'Since you the pleaſure ſhare with me!'
'You're right,' ſaid Dick; and twig of tree
About her ſides with vigour flew;
'Since you the pleaſure ſhare with me,
'I'll kindly ſhare the pain with you.'

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.

THE news of a reconciliation having taken place between the courts of Peterſburgh, and the Ottoman Porte, is confirmed by the laſt letters from Conſtantinople. There is to be no written treaty on the occaſion; all is carried on by verbal meſſages.

The time approaches when our monarch is to have an interview with the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and it appears that he intends to meet that Princeſs. But, it is believed, that his Majeſty will go no farther than Kiow; affairs of State, and the care which his health requires during indifferent weather, will not permit him to proceed as far as Cherſon.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 10.

The joy occaſioned by the firſt ſucceſs of the Captain Pacha in Egypt, is now changed into the moſt painful ſolicitude. The uncertainty we are in reſpecting his progreſs ſince the two rebels made their eſcape into Upper Egypt, aggravates our fears; and it is not without reaſon we ſuſpect, that the preſent ſilence of Government proceeds from having received intelligence which they do not care to lay before the Publick. The failure of his expedition will be the more unfortuate, as affecting the ſecurity of ſeveral other Governours of that province, who conſider themſelves as independent. The celebrated Governor of Albania, Manmuth Pecha, ſets no bounds to his rebellious conduct. He not only carries on open war with the Pachas of the neighbouring provinces, who are faithful to the Sublime Porte, and continually makes inroads on their territories, but he has even prevented the Porte from raiſing their annual tax, ſaying, that he himſelf has occaſion for it, and will raiſe the money. He does not at preſent trouble the Venetian territory, but, as he is always provided with arms, the Republic are obliged to ſupport an armed force for the protection of their poſſeſſions.

LONDON.

That there is ſometimes honour among thieves, is proved by the following circumſtance, which happened laſt week:—A lady walking acroſs ſome fields in the neighbourhood of Iſlington, obſerved two very ſuſpicious looking fellows, who ſeemed watching an opportunity of robbing her, as they took the ſame road with herſelf, and kept at a very little diſtance from her. Her alarm was increaſed by obſerving a fellow, with a ſimilar appearance, in a path-way a ta little diſtance; but as the caſe did not admit of heſitation, ſhe beckoned him to ſtop, and addreſſed him with an air of confidence, "Sir, you look like a gentleman, I do not like the appearance of thoſe fellows behind us, I think they intend to rob me, will you proteſt me?" Madam, replied the man, I will; take my arm, and I will attend you until you are out of danger. You will ſee when I wave my handkerchief, the two men who have alarmed you will ſheer off. They are my companions, and we intended to rob you; but when confidence is repoſed in me, I am not ſcoundrel enough to betray it. He attended until ſhe came in ſight of her own houſe, when ſhe offered him a guinea as a reward for his protection; but he refuſed it.

Dec. 28. Sunday laſt three American prieſts were ordained Biſhops at the Archbiſhop of Canterbury's private chapel, i

Lambeth Palace, by his Grace, aſſiſted by two other Engliſh Biſhops.

The French have been celebrated for there engineers, in the laſt and preſent century; but with all their boaſted vanity, what harbour, river or canal throughout France have they ever accompliſhed on a right principle. Happily for England, they have now failed at Cherbourg. Neptune, in a ſtormy rage, during the late high winds, deſtroyed all their famous cones and defeated an intended expence of ſixteen millions ſterling.

The Treaty with France will ſoon, no doubt, be amply diſcuſſed in both houſes of Parliament. Yet malevolence herſelf muſt allow that the principle on which it is founded is liberal and manly; and that if it makes our trade ſlightly ſuffer in ſome reſpects, the advantage our commerce will enjoy in others, which it never poſſeſſed before, will be great in the extreme.

Among the good effects which this Treaty will produce, not a ſmall one will be that of aboliſhing the abſurd and illiberal prejudices entertained by the middling and lower claſſes of our people againſt their continental neighbours.

Two forges for ſmiths, with ſmith's utenſils, and a quantity of iron, were on Tueſday put on board a ſhip in the river, together with a quantity of carpenter's tools, all for the uſe of the people who are going to Botany Bay. The ſhip is ordered to proceed round to Portſmouth as ſoon as poſſible, to ſail with the reſt of the fleet.

Wedneſday upwards of 20 ladies were ſkaiting on the Serpentine river in Hyde-park; their ſkaits are flat at the bottom, in the ſame manner that the Indians ſhoes are made, and are tied on by a tape.

The preſent winter has been felt very ſeverely in moſt parts of the continent. The Danube was frozen over near Vienna, ſo early as the beginning of October; vaſt quantities of ſnow fell about the Appennines and Pyrenees in the courſe of laſt month, and deſtroyed great numbers of cattle and ſheep. On the 6th of this month, no fewer than eleven Engliſh, and 28 of other nations, were ice bound in the harbour of Cronſtadt. Prodigious pieces of ice have alſo appeared in the German ocean, near the dogger Bank, and the ſnow has been eight feet deep in ſeveral parts of North Holland, and even in the coaſts of Normandy and Britanny, accompanied with violent hurricanes from the north-weſt.

The Baronets of Great Britain held ſeveral meetings during the ſitting of Parliament at the Star and Garter Tavern, Pall-mall, on the ſubject of applying to Government for leave to wear a badge or mark of diſtinction, in the ſame manner that Knights of the Garter, Bath, &c. are diſtinguiſhed; and for this purpoſe ſeveral conferences were held with the Miniſter, to obtain his ſanction, but nothing was agreed on that ever came to public knowledge. We underſtand it is in contemplation to revive this buſineſs the enſuing winter.

American Intelligence.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

WHEREAS many perſons who now are, or have been, in arms againſt the government, may not have conſidered the evil nature and tendency of their crime; and might not have been apprized that an oppoſition to the legal authority of the ſtate, with force of arms, is Treaſon and Rebellion; And whereas General Lincoln has given to a particular deſcription of the inſurgents his aſſurances of recommending them to the clemency of government on certain conditions therein mentioned.

Reſolved, That this Court approve of General Lincoln's conduct in his overturnes of recommending certain deſcriptions of inſurgents to the clemency of government, and that the Governour be, and herby is, authoriſed and empowered, in the name of the General Court, to promiſe a pardon, under ſuch diſqualifications as may hereafter be provided, to ſuch private ſoldiers and others, who act in the capacity of non-commiſſioned officers, as have been, or now are in arms againſt the commonwealth, with ſuch exceptions as he or the General Officers commanding the troops, may judge neceſſary; provided, they ſhall deliver up their arms, and take and ſubſcribe the oath of allegiance to this commonwealth, within ſuch time as ſhall or may be limited by his Excellency for that purpoſe.

In SENATE, *4th February*, 1787,
Read and unanimouſly accepted.
Sent down for concurrence.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Preſident.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Feb. 4th 178[illegible],
Read and concurred;
ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

Approved. JAMES BOWDOIN.

A true copy: Atteſt.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'y.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 19,

By a gentleman, who arrived in town on Thurſday evening, from Pittſfield, letters have been received, from gentlemen in the State's army, as late as the 13th inſt.—As ſome of them contain authentic accounts of Gen. Patterſon's much talk'd of affair, we are happy in having it in our power to preſent them to our readers.—

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the State's army, to another in this town, dated Worthington, February 10th, 1787.

"I now congratulate you on the final ſucceſs of government in ſubduing the rebellion in Hampſhire and Berkſhire. The laſt party under Wiley, has diſperſed. Wiley and the leaders are fled into Vermont, and detachments from this army are taking up ſuch characters as have been conſpicuous in Inſurrection. A handſome expedition was formed to take Wiley; but he ſaved himſelf by an early and precipitate flight. I have not time or talents to make any obſervations on the proceſs of this very intereſting buſineſs: Through the whole it has appeared to me a very important circumſtance that the inſurgents have been deſtitute of ſyſtem, order and diſcipline; and that their leaders have poſſeſſed neither integrity, nor ability equal to the execution of a great deſign. On the other hand, it may appear aſſuming if I ſhould ſay, that the movements and conduct of the armies of the State have been conducted with propriety and good judgment—the proceedings of the Legiſlature have given a dignity, and a deciſion to the whole. Gen. Shepherd behaved with military decency, and his exertions certainly gave the firſt check to the cauſe of the inſurgents. Col. Tupper, an experienced officer, rendered his preſence and aſſiſtance on the hill at Springfield, and his country are much indebted to him for his important ſervices—ſo many other old officers contributed their exertions to defend the public ſtores, that it almoſt amounts to injuſtice to particularize names. I cannot, however, omit Capt. Baſſington, of the late army, who came a volunteer on the hill, and at the requeſt of Gen. Shepherd, embodied a corps of volunteer horſe, to the number of thirty, from the gentlemen of the neighbouring towns, and whoſe ſervice in the attack, and in the ſubſequent buſineſs, was of eſſential importance; they were exceedingly well mounted on a very ſhort notice, and with the aſſiſtance of one or two other officers, acquired that important point of diſcipline which rendered them capable of much ſervice. They were a ſet of choice ſpirits, every one of whom was capable of any truſt of danger; and in reconnoitering the enemy and purſuing detached parties, they were conſpicuous.

Pittſfield, Feb. 12, 1787.

"The conduct of Gen. Patterſon has been ſo groſsly miſrepreſented, and ſo much to his diſhonour, that I am pleaſed to find on

our arrival at this place, he has conducted with propriety and dignity.

" In his attack on the insurgents at West-Stockbridge, every body gave him honour, which is a proof of his deserving it. At the town of Lee (the last affair) he marched up to the insurgents, and sent forward a messenger, ordering them to disperse, or lay down their arms, and they should have good quarters; they complied with his request, upon condition that Gen. Patterson would promise to use his personal endeavours, that they should be tried in this county, to which the General acceded, and promised, that if they would remain peaceably at home, he would not take them up without further orders from General Lincoln. As the declaration of Rebellion was not known at that time, and as General Patterson had no intimation that General Lincoln was on his way to Berkshire, I cannot see what more could be expected of him. The State's army had the insurgents entirely in their power, from numbers and situation, and if Gen. Patterson had allowed his men to rush on them as they wished, not a word would have been said.—After this agreement on the party of Wiley, their Commander, the insurgents took off in different routs, firing their pieces promiscuously in the air: Some of the State troops took this for an attack on them and made prisoners and disarmed upwards of 50, the greatest part of whom took the oath of allegiance.

" The state of facts I have from Capt. Danforth (formerly an officer) who was an aid to Gen. Patterson, and who was with him on the spot—If any thing further could have been expected from General Patterson, it was that he should have disarmed them.—A party under Col. Tyler went to Wiley's house last night—another party went to Williamstown (20 miles) where it was expected *Parsons* and some other chiefs were—they have not yet returned.

" The insurgents in this county are more obstinate, more stout hearted, men of more property and consideration than I have yet seen—Capt. Hubbard was taken at the head of his men at Lee, and if his repeated orders to fire had been obeyed, there would have been a smart skirmish—He is a man of good estate."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in camp, to his friend in town, dated Pittsfield, Feb. 12.

" Gen. Patterson, you have heard, was suspected of doing wrong, in making a treaty—we find that the report was ill founded; that he did all that he was at that time authorized to do: He ordered Major Wiley, who commanded the party, to disperse, which they did. Wiley requested Gen. Patterson to promise his exertions in favour of himself and people with the government, that they might be tried for their conduct in this county. The General promised he would, but they must expect nothing more, for he could not give them any other assurances than his own personal recommendation as he had no authority to do any such thing. I believe the affair has been represented very much to his disadvantage—He had not received any information of their being in a state of rebellion.

" The army under Gen. Lincoln arrived in this town last evening—immediately parties were sent out to apprehend those people that had been principal in the business.—Our Adjutant General commanded one party that went to a town called Dalton, expecting to take Wiley—he returned this morning with six prisoners—Wiley had made his escape, but his son who had acted as his Aid, and his second in command, Chamberlain, were brought in—A party that went to Williamstown, have this moment returned with nine prisoners, but none of much consequence. We shall in a few days set our faces to the East. I think the business in a fine way, but many must be made subjects to the *rope*."

Extract of a letter from his Excellency JOHN SULLIVAN, *Esq. President of the State of* New Hampshire, *to his Excellency our* GOVERNOUR, *dated*

Portsmouth, February 9, 1787.

SIR,

I AM this moment honoured with your Excellency's favours of the 2d and 7th inst. with the inclosures, and sincerely congratulate your Excellency and Government on the happy success of your efforts to quell the daring insurrection in your state. You may rest assured, Sir, that no measures shall be wanting, in this state, to prevent the Rebels from receiving countenance, aid or protection in this state; and every effort will be tried to apprehend such offenders as you shall, from time to time, name to us, if residing in New-Hampshire—that they may be sent to receive the punishment due to their offence from the Commonwealth they have so lately injured.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

His Excellency Governour BOWDOIN.

The Honourable Legislature has passed a Resolve, for raising a body of troops—the number to be in the direction of his Excellency the Governour, but not to exceed 1500—they are to be enlisted for four months.

The sum of FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS, has been directed by the Legislature, to be raised, on loan, for defraying the expences attending the measures taken for suppressing the late rebellion.

Last Thursday evening his excellency the Governour received a letter from the Hon. General Lincoln, dated the 13th instant. He was then with his troops, at Pittsfield, in the county of Berkshire. His Excellency has also received a letter dated the 12th, from General Shepard who, with a detachment of the army, by another rout, was then marching into the same county. Several of the Rebels, and some suspected of being their abettors, have been apprehended; the most noted are John Wheeler, late one of Shays's Aids, and Matthew Clark, said to have been busy in organizing the rebel militia. It is also said, that Dr. Whiting, a Judge of the court of common Pleas for Berkshire, has been taken into custody.

The accounts received from General Lincoln's army on Saturday evening last, were that two troops of Light Horse were in pursuit of Shays, on different routs—and that they were within a few miles of him, near White Creek, in the State of New-York; and 'tis not doubted he has by this time fallen into their hands.

We hear from Dartmouth, that a few Sundays since as the Rev Mr. Ripley, Professor of Divinity in the College in that Town, was riding to meeting in a Sleigh, the Sleigh overset, and his Head was dragged by it against a Stump, which crushed it in so shocking a Manner, that it put an immediate end to his existence.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21.

On Saturday arrived his Britannic Majesty's Packet, Speedy, Capt. Stamper, in 41 days from Falmouth. [By this vessel was received the foreign intelligence in this paper.]

In the Packet came passengers, Samuel Mitchel, Esq. bringing dispatches of importance from the American Ministers Plenipotentiary Adams and Jefferson, to Mr. Jay, Secretary of State for Foreign affairs—to General Knox, President of the war Departments—to the Honorable the Commissioners of the Treasury, &c. As also Messieurs Jackson, Pierpoint, Stevens, and De Montmollin; these gentlemen express much satisfaction for the civility and attention of the officers of the ship, during the whole passage.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, Dec. 10.

" Two American vessels from Virginia have been put under an exempt, and detained in this port, for attempting to smuggle on shore great part of their cargoes. When the

French officers went on board, they resisted a long time, and when our people took possession, the behaviour of the Americans was so singular, that the officers ordered the colours to be taken from the mast, and the French hoisted in their stead. An account of this dispute is transmitted to Paris by both parties."

[By Monday Evening Mail.]

Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Seven.

An Act, describing the Disqualifications to which Persons shall be subjected, who have been, or may be guilty of TREASON, or giving aid or support to the present rebellion; and to whom a PARDON may be extended.

WHEREAS the General Court, at their present session, have "*Resolved* That the Governor be authorised and empowered, in the name of the General Court to promise a pardon, under such disqualifications as should thereafter be provided, to such private soldiers and others who might have acted in the capacity of non-commissioned officers, as had been or were in arms against the commonwealth, with such exceptions as he, or the general officer, commanding the troops might judge necessary; *Provided* they should deliver up their arms, and take and subscribe the oath of allegiance to this commonwealth, within such time as might be limited by his excellency, for that purpose."

And whereas it is fit and expedient, that the conditions and disqualifications, upon which the pardon and indemnity to the offenders aforesaid, should be offered and given, should, as soon as possible be established and made known;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That no pardon or indemnity shall be promised as aforesaid, by the Governor, by virtue of any act or resolve of the General Court, that has been or shall be passed, to any person or persons, who have acted in the capacity of non-commissioned officers or privates, or persons of any other description, who, since the first day of August, seventeen hundred and eighty six, have been, now are, or hereafter may be in arms against the authority and government of this commonwealth, or who have given, or may hereafter give them counsel, aid, comfort, or support, voluntarily, with intent to encourage the opposition to government, unless they shall, on or before such time as the Governor shall limit for that purpose, deliver up their arms to, and take and subscribe the oath of allegiance before, some Justice of the Peace, within some county of this commonwealth; and no pardon or indemnity shall be offered or given by the Governor to any of the offenders aforesaid, who are not citizens of this state.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That to whomsoever of the offenders aforesaid the Governor shall think fit, by virtue of any act or resolve of the General Court, to promise a pardon and indemnity for the offences aforesaid, it shall be under the following restrictions, conditions, and disqualifications, THAT IS TO SAY, That they shall keep the peace for the term of Three Years, from the time of passing this act, and that during that time they shall not serve as jurors, be eligible to any town office, or any other office under the Government of this Commonwealth, and shall be disqualified from holding or exercising the employments of Schoolmasters, Innkeepers or retailers of spiritous liquors, or either of them, or giving their votes for the same term of time, for any officer, civil or military, within this Commonwealth, unless such persons, or any of them shall, after the first day of May, 1788, exhibit plenary evidence of their having returned to their allegiance, and kept the peace, and that they possess an unequivocal attachment to the government, as shall appear to the General Court a sufficient ground to discharge them, or any of them, from all or any part of the disqualification aforesaid.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Justice before whom any offender or offenders aforesaid may deliver up their arms, and subscribe the oath aforesaid, and he is accordingly directed, immediately on the expiration of the term to be limited by the Governor as aforesaid, to certify to the clerks of the several towns, districts, and plantations, whereunto the offenders may belong, the names of all such who shall deliver up their arms, and take and subscribe the oath aforesaid, and shall also, as soon as may be after the expiration of the said term, make a return to the secretary of this commonwealth, of the number of arms in his possession, and to whom they belong, and shall at the same time lodge with the Secretary their original subscription, to the oath of allegiance; and it shall be the duty of the Justice to require such as shall take and subscribe the oath of allegiance, to subjoin to their names their places of abode, and their additions, and if required, to give each offender who shall deliver up his arms, and take and subscribe the oath aforesaid, a certificate of the same, under his seal, and he shall be entitled to ask and receive *nine pence* of the offenders, for each certificate. And any Justice of the Peace to whom any arms may voluntarily be delivered as aforesaid, shall certify to the Major General, or commanding officer of the division, in which the said justice may live, the number of arms delivered to him, and by whom they were delivered; and it shall be the duty of such Major General or commanding officer, to give such directions as he shall think necessary, for the safe keeping such arms, in order that such arms may be returned to the person or persons who delivered the same, at the expiration of the term of three years, in case such person or persons shall have complied with the conditions above mentioned, and shall obtain an order for the re delivery of such arms, from the Governour, who is hereby authorized and empowered to make such order, unless it appears to him, that the conditions aforesaid have not been complied with.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any offender or offenders aforesaid, who shall deliver up their arms and take and subscribe the oath of allegiance, as aforesaid, or to whom a pardon may be promised by virtue of any future act or resolve of the General Court, shall vote, or offer to vote in any town or other meeting, for any office, civil or military, within the Commonwealth, or shall make, forge, or alter any certificate of a Justice, of his having delivered up his arms, and taken the oath of allegiance as aforesaid, he shall forfeit all his right and interest in and to the pardon and indemnity which may be promised him, by virtue of the authority aforesaid, and be subject to the same pains and penalties, as if such promise had never been made.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Governour be and hereby is authorised and empowered, to promise a pardon of their past offences, unconditional, and without any disqualifications, to all such privates, as have borne arms against the Government of this commonwealth, who afterwards voluntarily took up arms previously to the first day of *February* current, in support of the said Government, and to those, who agreeably to the proposals of General *Lincoln*, of the twenty ninth and thirtieth of *January*, last, voluntarily came in, surrendered their arms, and took and subscribed the oath of allegiance, within three days, from the said twenty-ninth day of *January*, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding; *Provided*, that no pardon which shall be promised by the Governour, shall be construed to extend to indemnify any person or persons whatever, from any suits or prosecutions, to which they may be liable, for injuries done or committed, to the property or person, of any individual.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it is the duty of all officers civil and military, within this Commonwealth, to hold all offenders as aforesaid, who shall not within the term, to be limited as aforesaid, deliver up their arms, and take and subscribe the oath of allegiance, as rebels and open enemies, and they are directed and required, to encounter, pursue, conquer, apprehend, and secure them, so that they may be brought to trial and punishment; and all the citizens of this Commonwealth are hereby required to aid and support the said officers, in the execution of their said duty.

Be it further enacted, That the Governour be, and he hereby is requested, to except out of the pardon he shall promise, by virtue of the resolve abovementioned, all those who have been members of any General Court in this State, or of any State or county convention, or who have been employed heretofore in any commissioned office civil or military; those, who after delivering up their arms, and taking the oath of allegiance during the present rebellion, have again taken and borne arms against the Government; those who have fired upon, or wounded any of the loyal subjects of this Commonwealth; those who have acted as Committees, Counsellors or advisers to the rebels; and those who in former years have been in arms against the Government, in the capacity of commissioned officers, and were afterwards concerned in the present rebellion.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Clerks of the several towns, districts and plantations, be directed to read this act at the opening of their annual meetings in *March* and *April* next.

In the *House* of *Representatives*, Feb. 16, 1787.

This Bill having had three several Readings, passed to be enacted.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

In *Senate*, February 16, 1787.

This Bill having had two several Readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

By the Governour Approved,

JAMES BOWDOIN.

A true Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq; Governour of the Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Act passed the sixteenth of February instant, entitled, "An Act describing the disqualifications, to which persons shall be subjected, which have been, or may be guilty of Treason, or giving aid or support to the present Rebellion, and to whom a pardon may be extended," the General Court have established and made known the conditions and disqualifications, upon which pardon and indemnity to certain offenders, described in said Act, shall be offered and given; and have authorized and empowered the Governour, in the

name of the General Court, to promiſe to ſuch offenders ſuch conditional pardon and indemnity:

I HAVE thought fit, by virtue of the authority veſted in me by the ſaid Act, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby promiſing pardon and indemnity to all offenders within the deſcription aforeſaid, who are citizens of this State; under ſuch reſtrictions, conditions and diſqualifications, as are mentioned in the ſaid Act: provided they comply with the terms and conditions thereof, on or before the twenty-firſt day of March next.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Boſton, this ſeventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven, and in the 11th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

By his Excellency's command,
JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

NEW-HAVEN, March 1.

On the 21ſt ult. Congreſs reſolved, That a convention of delegates, to be appointed by the ſeveral ſtates, meet in Philadelphia, on the ſecond Monday in May next, for the ſole purpoſe of reviſing the articles of Confederation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ TO PATRIOTIC MERCHANTS.

"—The manufacture of duck and cordage to ſupply our ſhipping, if I am rightly informed, would make a ſaving to the State of more than THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS per Annum."

Gov. *Huntington's* Addreſs.

TWO Pieces of Duck, or Sail-Cloth, are left with the Printers of this Paper, for the inſpection of any Gentleman Merchant, or others, who may chuſe to examine and compare them.—One piece is Ruſſian Duck; the other was manufactured in Stratford, and is declared by an experienced Sea-Captain to be ſuperior in every reſpect to the Ruſſian——the Price is the ſame. Thoſe who wiſh to encourage INDUSTRY, the Source of Wealth both to Nations and Individuals, will doubtleſs think this information worth their Attention.

TO be ſold upon good Terms, a valuable Tract of Land, lying in the South Part of Woodbury, containing about Ninety-Four Acres, late the Property of Thomas Touſey, deceaſed.

For Particulars enquire of NATHAN PRESTON, of ſaid Woodbury.

Woodbury, Feb, 26, 1787. 2—3w.

TAKE Notice, Reſidents, and Non-Reſidents, Proprietors of the Town of NEW-MILFORD, who have not paid your State-Taxes made on the Liſt 1784, to the Subſcriber, that ſo much of your Real Eſtates whoſe Liſt belongs to the firſt Society in New-Milford, will be ſold at the Sign Poſt in ſaid Society, on Monday, the Fourteenth Day of May next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon;—And thoſe whoſe Liſt belongs to NEWBURY Society, at the Sign-Poſt in Newbury, on Tueſday, the Fifteenth Day of May next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon;—and thoſe whoſe Liſt belongs to NEW-PRESTON Society, at the Sign-Poſt in New-Preſton, on Wedneſday, the Sixteenth Day of May next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, as will be ſufficient to pay the Taxes, and incident Charges, of thoſe Perſons hereafter named, unleſs prevented by a previous Settlement. Said Taxes will be received as the Law directs; the Particulars will be made known at the Time of Sale. Viz:——

Edward Allyn, Nathan Bryan, Benjamin Banks, Lemuel Buck, Henry Brainard, Conſtantine Baker, Amos Boſtwick, Daniel Boſtwick, John Clark, Salmon Carrington, John Davis, Henry Garlick, George Hurd, Joſeph & Ithiel Hicock, Lewis Hunt, Jonathan Hill, Briggs & Joel Ingerſol, James Lookwood, Moſes Northrop, Solomon Northrop, Charles Peck, Rebekah Ranſom, John Porter, Samuel Prudden, Nathan Peet, Joſeph Seeley, Samuel Smith, Seth Sherwood, Gold Selleck Silliman, Nathaniel Tayler, Jun. John Treat, Nicholas Wanſur, David Wilkenſon, Gideon Waſhbon, Jonah Burritt, Sarah Camp, Thomas Cuſhon, Timothy Hubbel, Zadok Hall, Andrew Lake's Heirs, David Smith, Jun. Ebenezer Couch, John Couch, Reuben Dayton, Friend Dayton, Morgan Noble, Philo Sperry, Eli Tayler, David Hill, Solomon Hotchkiſs.

ELIZUR WARNER. Coll'r of State-Taxes.

New-Milford, February 19th, 1787. [2—4.]

LAND SPECULATORS

ANY perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe Lands in the Rich Weſtern Country of Virginia, may, by an early Application, be ſupplied with any Quantity, from FOUR HUNDRED to SIXTY THOUSAND Acres.

Theſe Lands have been, at an immenſe Expence and Trouble, Located, Surveyed, and carried through the different Offices of that Commonwealth, by the Owner, who is now in Poſſeſſion of the PATENTS, or DEEDS in FEE, from the Government of that State therefor; And offers them to the Gentleman—the Farmer,—or the Speculator, on ſuch Terms as to inſure them important Advantages, abſtracted from the greater Benefits which muſt reſult from their Settling and Improving ſo luxuriant a Soil.

☞ Cash, Merchandiſe, Public Securities or Produce will be received in Payment.

☞ Apply to ELIAS SHIPMAN, Eſquire, in New-Haven. 2—tf

The Holders of Continental Loan Office Certificates will pleaſe to take Notice of the following.

New-Haven, January, 12, 1787.

AT a meeting of the original proprietors and poſſeſſors of Continental Loan Office Certificates, on which intereſt is due from the firſt day of January, 1783, we the Subſcribers being appointed agents on behalf of ſaid meeting, to correſpond, or confer with the original proprietors and holders of ſuch ſecurities in the other towns in this ſtate, or their agents, and in conjunction with them to concert meaſures for obtaining an account of all the ſums due to the citizens of this State on ſaid Loan Office Certificates, counterſigned by John Lawrence, commiſſioner, in ſpecie value, and for obtaining the intereſt due thereon,—and being authorized and requeſted by ſaid proprietors to join with the agents of ſaid creditors in the other towns in this county, in the appointment of an agent to join with the agents that are or may be appointed in the other counties in this State, in making application to the Congreſs of the United States, or to the legiſlature of this State, on behalf of all the holders of ſuch Loan Office certificates in this State, to obtain the neceſſary proviſions for payment of the intereſt now due thereon, and permanent funds for the future intereſt, until the principal ſhall be paid:

Purſuant to the foregoing appointment, we requeſt the original proprietors and holders of ſaid certificates in each town in the county of New-Haven, to make out a liſt of the perſons, original proprietors and holders of ſaid certificates, with the number of dollars in Specie value, which each perſon is in poſſeſſion of in their town, and by their agent to meet at the State-Houſe in New-Haven, on the Fourth Monday of April next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, in order to aſcertain the number of holders of ſaid certificates, and the ſums due in this county, and appoint an agent for New-Haven county, to meet with the agents who are or may be appointed in the other counties in this State, at Hartford, on Tueſday, the 15th day of May next, at 2 o'clock afternoon, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Butler, innholder in ſaid Hartford, for the purpoſes above expreſſed.——And it is alſo requeſted that meaſures may be taken by the other towns and counties in this State, in order to attend ſaid meeting at Hartford, to conſult and proſecute the beſt meaſures for obtaining Juſtice for the above deſcribed creditors of the United States.

DAVID AUSTIN,
ISAAC BEERS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON the 14th day of March next at the Houſe of Eraſtus Bradley at 3 o'clock in the afternoon will be ſold—About fifty ſeven Acres of Plough and Woodland in New-Haven, late the property of Mr. Caleb Hotchkiſs Deceaſ'd, ſituated in the Neighbourhood where the deceaſ'd lately lived. One fourth part of the payment to have three years credit with out intereſt, on indiſputable ſecurity being given, the other Conditions to be made known at the time of ſale, and an indiſputable title given by

New-Haven, Feb. 12, 1787. LEMUEL HOTCHKISS, ERASTUS BRADLEY.

(1 3w.)

ON the Evening of the 18th inſtant the Fuller's Shop of the Subſcriber was broken open, and robbed of a Large Number of Pieces of dreſſed Cloth, of different Colours and Qualities.——The Pieces are marked with the firſt Letters of the Owners' Names. Whoever will return ſaid Cloths, or any Part of them, to the Subſcriber, and ſecure the Thief or Thieves ſo that they may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and be paid all reaſonable Charges.

JABEZ CHALKER.

Durham, Feb. 19th, 1787. [1. 3W.]

TO BE SOLD AT THIS OFFICE,
Pole's Synopsis, 5 vols. Fol. at a very low Price.
Weſt on the Atonement.
Edwards on the Atonement.
Price's Obſervations.
M'Donald's Arithmetic,
Senſibility, a Poem.
Receipts for Cookery.
Strong's Almanack for 1787.

TO BE SOLD BY
WILLIAM POWELL,
In STATE-STREET,
Groceries
Conſiſting of
Hyſon and Bohea freſh Teas in the lateſt Veſſels; Refined Sugar of the firſt Quality and low by the Cwt. Muſcovado do. Spirits, Rum, Geneva in caſes, Do. in Jugs, Old Brandy, Genuine old Madeira imported by him, Teneriffe, Sherry and Muſcat Wines, Porter per caſk or doz. and low, Rice, Chocolate, currants, raiſins, preſerved fruits, dried Sweet-Meats in Boxes, Madeira Citrons, Baſket Salt, Freſh Lemmons per Box or 100, Indigo, Anchovies, Olives, Capers and Sallad Oil, Japan Soy, Engliſh Ketchup, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Black Pepper, Cayan do. Sugar Plumbs, Perfum'd Hair-Powder, Plain do. Good Cotton, &c. &c.

TAKE NOTICE!!
THERE will be ſold at public vendue at the Sign Poſt in the firſt Society in Stratford on the 30th Day of April next at 4 o'clock P. M. So much of the real Eſtate of Iſaac Whippo, as will pay his Taxes unleſs prevented by a previous ſettlement. JOHN BOOTH, Collector.
Stratford January 29, 1787.

E. & H. Beardſley
HAVE juſt received by the Ship Morris from LONDON, and the Grace from Amſterdam, a freſh ſupply of
Drugs and Medicines.
Among which are
CAMPHIRE,
OPIUM, JESUITS BARK,
ÆTHER,
ESSENCE OF BERGAMOT,
OIL OF VITRIOL, &c,
Which will be ſold cheap for CASH, Pierce's FINAL SETTLEMENTS, and other Public Securities.

ALPHEUS HEWS,
From New-Jerſey
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he carries on the buſineſs of WINDSOR CHAIR MAKING in Chapel Street, in New-Haven, where may be had any Number of
WINDSOR SETTEES,
and GARDEN CHAIRS,
made in the neateſt manner and different faſhions, alſo ſome very convenient for Children which he ſells on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, any kind of country produce for family uſe, wet or dry goods or any kind of Timber ſuitable for his buſineſs.
February 6th, 1787.
N. B. Wanted a Boy about 14 or 15 years old as an apprintice to the above Buſineſs.

JUST PUBLISHED:
And to be ſold by Simeon Jocelin, in New-Haven, A COLLECTION of
Favorite Pſalm-Tunes.
From Late and Approved
Britiſh Authors;
Contained in SIXTEEN PAGES on the Scale of the Chriſtian's Companion. The whole never before printed in America. Price, covered 1/6. in ſheets 1/4.
To be ſold alſo at this Office.

THE Partnerſhip of BROOME and PLATT is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, all Perſons indebted to them under that firm or to either of them or the late Partnerſhip of SAMUEL BROOME and Co. are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, or to DANIEL PHOENIX Eſq. Merchant, No. 32 Water ſtreet, New-York, who is empowered to receive debts and give diſcharges. New-Haven State of Connecticut, November 18, 1786.
SAMUEL BROOME.
JEREMIAH PLATT.

SNUFF by the 100l. or leſs quantity, to be ſold exceeding cheap, by
Alexander Forreſter,
CHURCH-STREET.

PROPOSALS
For Printing by Subſcription,
The Viſion of Columbus,
A POEM in Nine Books,
By JOEL BARLOW.
(Dedicated, by Permiſſion, to the KING of FRANCE.)
THIS work is this day committed to the preſs, at the Printing-Office of Hudſon and Goodwin, and will be finiſhed in about three months. It will be printed on fine paper, with an elegant new type, and will be bound, gilt and lettered by an artiſt equal to any in America, and perhaps not inferior to any workman in London.
It will be contained in one volume, Octavo, and will be delivered to ſubſcribers at the price of One Dollar and a Third; a price not higher than imported Books of this ſize have commonly borne in America.
Hartford, Nov. 18, 1786.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed commiſſioners by the hon. Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Stamford, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors of the Eſtate of JOHN GRIGG late of Greenwich, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby notify ſaid Creditors that we will attend the Buſineſs of our appointment at the Dwelling-Houſe of ſaid JOHN GRIGG, in Horſeneck, on the firſt Monday in December, January, February, and March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, of each of ſaid Days.
N. B. No Accounts will be allowed which are not properly atteſted, nor any which are not brought within the Limitation of our Commiſſion, which is NINE MONTHS from the 21ſt of September laſt.
THOMAS BELDEN, JOHN DAVENPORT, } Commiſſioners
Stamford, Oct. 25, 1786. 1—zw

B L A N K S
To be ſold at this OFFICE.

New-Haven: Printed and Publiſhed by *Meigs and Dana*, at the South Corner of the Green, fronting the Market. Price Eight Shillings per Annum.
☞ Eſſays, and Articles of Intelligence are gratefully received, and ADVERTISEMENTS inſerted on reaſonable Terms.